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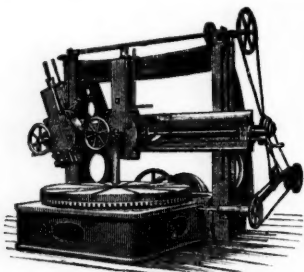
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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THAT Mr. Cleveland's veto of the Dependent Pensions bill has made him anything but popular with the soldiers of the Union army was shown by the stir made by the announcement that a visit from him was to be one of the features of the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic this summer. A very large body of the members sent letters to say that they would not attend the encampment in that case, as they did not mean to take part in any performance which might tend to help his political future. The disturbance has abated since it was found that Mr. Cleveland is to be the guest of the city of St. Louis, and not in any sense that of the G. A. R., and that there is reason to believe his visit to St. Louis will be only an incident of a trip to the Pacific Coast, which no president has ever visited.

While Mr. Cleveland probably has grown in the good esteem of people generally, and certainly in the confidence of the commercial classes, he certainly has lost many friends by that veto, and some of these of a kind whose loss will tell on the political future. Had the veto been based on well defined and consistent principles, however mistaken, its effect would have been much slighter. But as he signed at the same time the Mexican Pension bill, which was equally objectionable on all the grounds he presented in his veto of the other, his friends cannot make this plea in his defense.

THERE have appeared in some of the newspapers an astonishing series of charges against our former Consul at Tangier in Morocco, Mr. Matthews, which certainly deserved investigation. The papers in which they were published, and the show of official authority which was made for them, both suggested caution. They represented Mr. Matthews as selling the protection of American citizenship to Jewish usurers, who used it as a cloak for infamous and tyrannical exactions. The case of one of these was told at great length, and the tale of his victims languishing in Moorish dungeons under orders from our Consul, was given. At last Mr. Lewis, the new Consul-general, appeared on the scene; and it is his story of his exploits as the liberator of the oppressed which is given to the American people.

Mr. Matthews has made his answer through *The Tribune*, and we think it conclusive. He convicts the author of the narrative of gross falsehood in important particulars; he shows that several of the charges made had been investigated and found untrue by a Democrat in our diplomatic service. Others he meets with a flat denial, and especially that he ever had a Moor imprisoned because of his refusal to pay an American debt. And he proves from extracts from Moorish papers that the proceedings of Mr. Lewis at Tangier, as "liberator" have been a scandal to the American name. Clearly the State Department owes it to both Mr. Matthews and our national honor to look into the doings of the present Consul-general, and remove him if half that is said of his incompetence, his readiness to be duped, and his abuse of the American flag as an appendage to police operations, be found true.

THE Russian exiles in this country and some of their friends—notably Dr. McGlynn—have been exercised by the report that a treaty had been negotiated with the government of the Czar for the surrender of Nihilists who had been concerned in plans for assassination. The Reverend doctor declared at a meeting in New York that although he would not kill the Czar himself, he must respect the conscientious convictions of those who thought it right to kill him, and that he would put on no mourning if he heard of his death. The State Department, however, assures the public that no such treaty has been negotiated. The failure to

secure senatorial confirmation of the new extradition treaty with England, because it contemplated such surrenders, probably has satisfied Mr. Bayard that it is of no manner of use to enter into such negotiations. Dr. Francis Wharton, the chief adviser of the Department in such matters, has published his opinion in favor of surrendering such criminals, in spite of the plea that their offense is political. In this we agree with him, and we think Irishmen in America have hurt the national cause by agitating against the approval of the new treaty. They have helped *The Times* to infuse into the British voter the notion that dynamite is an essential arm of the nationalist agitation.

THE Knights of Labor seem to have had a committee to watch the progress of legislation at Washington as well as at Harrisburg. This Committee has reported, and those of our statesmen who are concerned as to the Labor vote will do well to read it. They will find, among other things, that the Committee regard the Blair bill as one in the interests of American labor, that they censure Mr. Carlisle for packing the Committee on Education with enemies of the measure, and Mr. Springer, when acting as Speaker *pro tem.*, for ruling Mr. Willis out of order "in an underhanded manner" when he tried to get the bill before the House. It is of no use to blink the fact that national aid to education has become the workingmen's question, as Prof. Ely predicted would be the case.

The Committee also makes its comment upon the fact that Mr. Carlisle "was absolute dictator so far as any legislation was concerned" during the last six days of the session.

THE Prudential Committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions has decided finally that it will send out no missionaries who have not made up their minds that the heathen who die without a knowledge of the Gospel are to lie forever under the wrath and curse of God. It is not enough that the candidate for a place in the mission fields have formed no definite theory to the contrary of this. This he must believe positively or they will have nothing to do with him. This brings the issue between the two wings of the Congregationalist denomination to a decisive point. It shows that the supposed compromise reached in Des Moines last autumn is worth just nothing. To the Prudential Committee was given the discretion to submit such cases to a "council" of pastors and churches, or not to submit them. It has decided that it will not submit them. It will act on its own responsibility in deciding against applicants who have not made up their minds against the extension of probation beyond death. And this step—we may be sure—has not been taken without assurance that the Board will support the Committee. There have been private conferences and consultations, and the decision has been reached that the Liberals are to have nothing. Andover and Yale are to get the cold shoulder. Bangor, Hartford, and the Presbyterian seminaries are to supply the Board with its missionaries.

The Liberals complain that all this is in flat contradiction to the principles of church government which the denomination accepts. It is to centralize in a committee authority which belongs properly to the churches at large. It is to set aside the council of churches and pastors in the vicinity where any case arises, and to substitute the decision of a body which has no recognized place in the Congregationalist theory of the church. This is true; but the mischief was done when the American Board was organized. There is no place in the Congregationalist theory for a national organization to carry on missionary operations. The Episcopalian, Lutheran, Methodist, and Presbyterian methods of church organi-

zation present no difficulty in this matter. But the Baptists and Congregationalists are "off their base" when they attempt it. Hence the separation of the "Anti-Mission Baptists" from the rest, when that denomination undertook missionary operations. They were logical in their adherence to the system. And it will not do for the Congregationalists to try to override the power of the Prudential Committee at one point—that of passing upon the doctrinal soundness of candidates—and yet accept its authority and that of the Board on others. The whole system is out of keeping with Congregationalism.

Instead of fighting the Board, the Liberals should create one of their own. Missionary operations are not costly. They call for no large endowments. There are plenty of unoccupied fields. Nothing would do so much to commend the doctrine of an extended probation as to show that those who hold it are not behind those who reject it in the abundance of their gifts and the success of their labors. Then the talk about "cutting the sinews of missionary effort" will be silenced. So let the Liberals set up their own missionary organization, and make as close an adjustment of its methods to the Congregationalist principle as is possible.

BISHOP POTTER, of New York, makes his appeal for a million dollars to build and endow a great cathedral in New York. The erection of such an edifice has been contemplated for at least fifteen or twenty years past, but the effort seems to have been delayed in the hope that Miss Catherine Wolfe would give or leave the money needed. But as this hope has come to nothing, the appeal is made to the people of the diocese. A Christian of the ages to which the Episcopal Church looks back for its models would be somewhat surprised by hearing of such an appeal. By a cathedral church he would understand the church where was placed the bishop's *cathedra* or throne from which he taught his flock. He would ask if Bishop Potter had no church or no cathedra, no flock to teach or no place from which to teach it. He would ask why Trinity Church, the oldest in the diocese, was not the bishop's church, and by what right any man calling himself rector could thrust himself into that church to the exclusion of the bishop. And he would be still more surprised to be told that the only cathedral in America was that of the bishop of a neighboring city, and that it was not in the city but in a country village at some distance from it!

If a cathedral mean a big church, with special opportunities for ritualistic display, the call for a million may be quite in order. If it mean in America what it means historically in Europe, then all the wealth of New York will not suffice to create it. It is history, not money, which makes a cathedral.

CHICAGO has had an election of judges. The district attorney who prosecuted the Anarchists with so much vigor was a candidate on the Republican and the Citizens' ticket. He was antagonized by the joint forces of the Democrats and the Anarchists. He was elected, however, by a good majority. Evidently the spirit of the people of Chicago has been roused by the attempt to make the Anarchist element a force in local politics. They mean to honor those who did their duty in the crisis of last summer, and to punish those who, like Mayor Carter Harrison, failed to do it.

The decision upon the application for a new trial will be pronounced by the Court of Appeals either this month or next September. As every day's delay increases the difficulty of presenting to a second jury the evidence which was decisive with the first, there should be as much promptness in rendering a decision as is consistent with a due consideration of the points which have been raised.

THE authorities of the Knights of Labor have declared against the strike of the coke-workers in Western Pennsylvania, and have called upon the strikers to accept the results of the arbitration, to which they agreed in the first place. But it is by no means certain that the decision will be obeyed. Men who reject the decision of an arbitrator they have selected are not unlikely to reject the decision of a society to whose rules they have promised

obedience. The Knights are anxious to settle by arbitration every dispute of this kind. But they find that the antagonistic and distrustful spirit of the old trades' unions still lingers in the average workman. He is not open to the juster ideas of the new organization, while he welcomes its greater breadth of organization as securing an increase of power to organized labor. He thinks of it as nothing more than a national 'union of all trades, while its managers mean to make it an instrument for the peaceful adjustment of labor difficulties. He thinks of a strike as an every-day method; they regard it as a most undesirable exception.

A JURY for the trial of Mr. Jacob Sharp for bribing the New York aldermen in the matter of the franchises of the Broadway street-railroad has been secured with much trouble and expenditure of time. It seems, however, that Mr. Sharp and his friends have begun to secure the jury by the means they are alleged to have used with the aldermen. One juror declares he was approached to ascertain his attitude toward the accused, and when he was found unmanageable, he was told that he would be challenged next day, which was done. We presume the courts of New York are amply able to protect their own proceedings against this kind of tampering. But they should not stop until they have ascertained whether the counsel for the defence are accomplices in the rascality. Nothing is more needed in this country for the reform of judicial methods than the expulsion of a certain element of lawyers from the bar. The legal profession itself should see to it that the black sheep are dealt with by the courts. At present it seems to be thought a matter of professional honor to have these things ignored.

THE death of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Hon. Ulysses Mercur, occurred at his son's house, near this city, on the 6th inst. Judge Mercur was born at Towanda, in this State, in 1818, and was elected to the supreme bench in 1872, and became chief-justice, at the close of Judge Sharswood's service, in 1883. His election was for fifteen years, and his term would have expired next January. He was, consequently, a candidate for reelection.

An appointment in the vacancy thus created will be made by Governor Beaver, but the commission can be only for the balance of Judge Mercur's term, the choice of the people in November then succeeding. It is represented that the Governor will be inclined to the selection of Judge Williams, of Tioga county, who has been urged for the supreme bench for a number of years; but another candidate named is Judge Mitchell, of this city, who would be an excellent selection. The Republicans of Franklin county propose the nomination of Hon. John Stewart, whose abilities and integrity would give him a high qualification.

No extra session of the Legislature is to be called, for the present. It is well settled, in the opinion of the Attorney-General, that it could not be summoned merely to witness the signature of the Senate's presiding officer to the revenue bill; but that, if it be desired to revive that measure, it must be reenacted in both houses. The misfortune of the bill's defeat is very serious, and the more the matter is looked at the more mysterious does the failure to have it signed become. But the Governor may be right in declining to call the Legislature before next winter.

THE University of Pennsylvania held its Commencement exercises on Wednesday, and they were notable because the class receiving degrees is the largest ever sent out by the University, numbering 184. This, of course, is not inclusive of the graduates of the department of medicine, whose Commencement is separately held. The University is gaining in strength, year by year, and its increase of importance as well in the local community as in the country generally, is very observable.

AMONG the bills passed at the last session of our State legislature was one to facilitate the establishment of coöperative stores. The same bill was passed two years ago, but was vetoed by Gov.

Pattison on the ground that the stores had some features which belonged properly to banks. Gov. Beaver takes the view that making a store a place for the deposit of wages does not bring it under the constitutional restrictions imposed upon the creation of banks of discount. The bill is modeled after that drafted by Messrs. Ludlow and Hughes for the British Parliament, and that has been found to work remarkably well. It is expected that stores of this kind will supersede the "company stores," wherever these are maintained really for the convenience of workmen, and not to fleece them by overcharges.

Another law which the Governor has signed provides for the erection of elevated railroads within the bounds of those cities whose municipal authorities grant franchises for that purpose, and in such terms as they may require. No company is allowed to override the proper representatives of the city in the matter. Already a strong syndicate has been formed in Philadelphia, which contemplates the erection of some fifty miles of elevated railroad within and near the city. One line runs up Front Street to Jenkintown, through Pittville and Shoemakertown. Another runs out Market Street to the western limit of the city. As this latter would run round the new public buildings, we have our doubts as to the wisdom of conceding that route. It is not merely that the elevated tracks would be a deformity in that vicinity, but that the carbonic gas given off by the locomotives would inflict great injury on the marble surface of the edifice. It is quite true that West Philadelphia must be reached; but we think Cherry or Sansom street is a preferable route, and the former could be connected with a line up the Ridge Road.

For the disadvantage to the city itself, the new company offers a bonus of \$10,000 for every mile constructed, and \$500,000 down. This would be \$1,000,000 in all, when the whole route had been covered, and this sum might be used in repaving a good part of the streets with Belgian block or some better pavement. And this payment would not estop the claim of property-owners along the route, as their ownership extends to the middle of the street and they are entitled to damages under the rule of common law laid down by the Supreme Court if the value of their property should be impaired. Yet judging from New York experience, its value might be greatly increased by the existence of the road. The demand for places to carry on small industries along the line of the elevated roads has raised the price of property on many of the avenues which the New York roads traverse.

THE recent and great rise in the price of coffee is traced by some of our contemporaries to speculation, and the dealers are censured for this treatment of "the poor man's only luxury." The fact is that last October, when the trees were in blossom in Brazil the coffee plantations were visited with a severe frost, so that there will not be half a crop this year. And as Brazil supplies five-sixths of what is used in the United States, prices have gone up accordingly. It would be better for us if we drew our supply from a larger area, and thus were less dependent on the weather of a single country. Mexico has splendid facilities for the production of coffee, but her people show very little readiness to make use of them. The excellence of Mexican coffee secures a steady and remunerative market in this country for all they have to sell; but they do not seem to wish to increase their product or to rival Brazil in meeting the American demand. As it was outside capital and enterprise that brought the Brazilian product up to our needs, we may wish for the same stimulus to the laggard energies of Mexico.

CANADA professes herself quite ready to settle the fisheries dispute by that method to which our national Senate has declared its unyielding opposition. It is ready for a joint-commission to negotiate the question, and to admit Canadian fish free of duty into our markets, while not a single concession is made on her side. This at least is the summary of Canadian ideas telegraphed from Ottawa; but later despatches say that everything but a proposal

for a joint-commission is matter of speculation. As for us, we have no use for such a commission. We do not want the use of the inshore fisheries or anything else Canada has right to refuse, and about which, therefore, there might be arbitration. We ask nothing but the extension to our fishing vessels of the courtesies now conceded by every civilized nation to the fishing and trading vessels of every other, and conceded even by Canada to our trading vessels. We decline to allow the Canadians to enforce obsolete rules of international law with regard to "wood, water, and shelter," in order to break down our tariff upon fish.

If Canada is ready for commercial union, the restriction upon the import of her fish will disappear along with every other. The coasting trade of the United States will be thrown open to her vessels. There will be no line of restraint upon the freest interchange of every commodity. But while our tariff against Canada stands, we shall not be bullied by her four and a half millions into abandoning the rights of our fishermen. On this point there are not two minds in America.

RUMORS are current in Europe that Leo XIII. intends to become reconciled to the Kingdom of Italy either by a voluntary cession of his claim to temporal sovereignty, or in some other way. It is well known that there are many persons in the Roman Curia who would welcome a reconciliation. Some of them are Italian patriots, like Father Curci, who rejoice in the unification of their distracted country under the house of Savoy, and who think that many of the worst tendencies in its political life might be restrained by the active coöperation of the Church with the State. Others are Churchmen who regard the temporal power as hopelessly lost, and regard the papacy as foregoing its proper work in intrigues for its restoration. But these are in the minority. The greater part of the Curia, and especially the Jesuits, stand by the policy of Pius IX. and regard the reconciliation of Pope and King as impossible on any terms which the latter will accept. So far as we can judge Leo XIII., from his public utterances, he is in sympathy with this latter party. He could not renounce his claims to temporal sovereignty, or even allow them to lapse into "innocuous desuetude," without turning his back upon himself. Of course he might achieve that sort of right-about-face; but it is extremely unlikely that he will.

WE find in *The Pall Mall Gazette* an article by "A Public Servant" on the demoralizing effects of the British Empire—apart from the colonies—have had upon England itself. The writer ignores the broad question whether or not the Empire itself is immoral, as growing out of the political murder of a large group of nations. Rather he takes for granted that such murder is all right, being merely the assumption of responsible guardianship over people "who were not able to take care of themselves." But he insists that the governing class which constitutes Imperial England has been paganized in belief and morals by the necessary methods of imperial government. These methods involve the transfer of a great body of Englishmen to a celibate life among people who entertain low ideas of sexual morality. The best of them resist the temptation of such a life, and keep themselves pure. The most behave as might be expected. And having thrown off the moral code of their country, they easily come to cast aside the theological belief on which that code rests, and to think that Christianity "makes too much of purity." At the end of his term of service, and even during his leaves of absence, the Anglo-Indian comes back to England as an influence for evil. He corrupts English "society," and especially London, by his immorality and scepticism. He constitutes a class widely different from the stay-at-home, serious Englishman, who cares for the Ten Commandments as did his Puritan forefathers. In this writer's view the Liberal party in England is essentially Puritan, and will make a clean sweep of the whole system of Empire erected by the classes who formerly ruled England, as soon as they have their eyes open to its consequences.

The Gazette objects that what is said of the methods of Empire is equally true of the methods of England's foreign trade. This is true enough, and will lead to equal changes in that matter, also, when England's conscience gets the better of her greed.

WE have commented elsewhere on the ultimate significance of Mr. William O'Brien's refusal to allow the Irish cause to be identified with either the Henry George party or the dynamite party, in the New York demonstrations in his honor. The professed friends of the Irish cause in New York could not have mismanaged matters more stupidly than they did in this matter of the Union Square demonstration. Nothing but the courage and firmness of Mr. O'Brien—quite equal to his courage in the face of the Orange mob in the streets of Toronto—prevented the occasion from being converted into a blow to the Irish cause. This is felt by intelligent Irishmen everywhere. The Dublin representatives of the National League have telegraphed their approval. The principal organization of Irish Nationalists in New York has expressed itself in the same sense. From every quarter there is an utterance of satisfaction that the Irish Nationalist movement is not to be treated as a tail to Mr. George's kite.

In the House of Commons Mr. Parnell signals his return to his post with improved health, by abandoning the policy of obstruction. Five years ago Mr. Parnell, with a handful of followers, fought much less offensive proposals with every weapon the rules of the House supplied, and to the last limit of possible resistance. If the political situation in England were still what it then was, he would employ the same tactics. But he sees that to do so now would be to put weapons into the hands of his enemies by weakening the liberal case before a people jealous of the honor of Parliament, and too thick-headed to lay the blame where it properly belongs. So he agrees to the withdrawal of every amendment but those which are really essential to put the Tories, and especially their Liberal allies, on the record as the enemies of liberty and equal justice, and agrees to leave to the judgment of the British people the wrong dealt to his country by their representatives. His power as the leader of his party was shown at once by their prompt acquiescence in this new line of policy. The cry of "obstruction," by which the Tories met the denunciation of Coercion, is thus taken out of their mouths.

We sympathize with those who would prefer a more aggressive line of action. But when Mr. Parnell accepted the alliance with the Liberal Home Rulers, he bound himself not to pursue a line of action which would prove ruinous to the Liberal party. It may be that Mr. Davitt is right, and that the Tories have secured a long lease of power, while the hope for Home Rule lies in the distant future. But Mr. Parnell does not think so, and thus far he has shown himself a more sagacious prophet, as well as a safer leader than Mr. Davitt.

THE CANADIAN QUESTION URGENT.

THE time is near at hand when the adjustment of our relations with Canada must be accomplished. In their present shape, unsettled as to trade arrangements, and inflamed as to the fisheries, they verge upon the intolerable, and must fast move on to that condition.

It therefore becomes a matter of high statesmanship to deal with the subject. In foreign affairs nothing more important has engaged the attention of our government since the Alabama Claims were disposed of. We must be at peace with Canada. We must trade with her on terms mutually satisfactory and advantageous. We must share with her the fishery grounds of the North American Coast in some way which shall be fair to both countries and shall not be liable to continual misunderstanding.

Yet with these results needful the difficulties now in the way are very serious. The first and principal one is the fact that Canada, though the real party to this case, is incompetent by the governmental fiction of her relations to England, to enter upon its

consideration. We have no diplomatic relation with Canada; she has none with us. She is a minor, incompetent to make contracts, an "infant" in the law. Whatever we may desire to say to her with regard to our common trade or fishing, we must say at London to Lord Salisbury, who is occupied abundantly with other subjects, and who cannot possibly regard this one either as a statesman of Ottawa, or a statesman of Washington. Canada is mature in her strength, mature in her feelings, independent in her interests; yet she has no determinate voice in this most vital part of her affairs. She is so far detached from Great Britain that she has made and maintained a customs tariff against English, as against all other, imports, yet she is so far bound by the "imperial" system that upon the subject of her relations with the United States she can be heard only through the offices of Downing street.

How is it possible to simplify this situation? How can we get to speak with our northern neighbor, face to face? We do not believe that aside from her political distraction and the desire of party leaders to circumvent each other, there is any real reason why the people of the two countries could not speedily adjust the questions at issue. They have no ill-feeling. The interchange not only of commodities, but of peoples, between Canada and the United States is enormous, and must steadily increase. That there should be any serious obstacle to a mutual understanding is incredible; and it follows, therefore, that a first and most important step must be for the London Government to set the Canadian authorities free to settle the matter. Let the Cabinet at Ottawa have authority over it. Let Sir John Macdonald or whoever may fill the place he now occupies, be made in diplomatic power, as he now is in fact, the spokesman of Canada. This will cut the principal knot. It will open the door to a way out of the present complication.

It is the duty of our American government to press, now, for a settlement. Such pressure, reasonable but firm, will help Canada herself to reach a position from which she can use her own just powers, and can speak her own mind. The officials in London must be made aware that the United States regards this question as not only of high importance, but of present urgency. It is not a subject which can be laid aside, month after month, while the affairs of Afghanistan, or of Bulgaria, are considered, or while the government devotes its thought to the problem of checkmating Home Rule. All these may be subjects of great importance to Lord Salisbury, but they are not issues pending between the United States and Canada. Our affairs demand attention, and they must be attended to. The voice of the United States, though seldom heard in all its volume, is a loud one when it is uttered by a statesman of full growth, as Mr. Seward convinced Napoleon III., not so very long ago.

We dismiss in this consideration all side issues. Whether Canada is to be totally independent of Great Britain is a question for Canadians. Whether, in process of time the Dominion and the United States will become one republic, is a question which does not naturally arise now, and which can only be dragged to the front as a disturber and mischief-maker. That we desire to attack Canada by force of arms, is a monstrous suggestion, contrary to the whole feeling of our people. Trade and the fisheries have the floor, and they are subjects to be dealt with on a simple basis of international comity. But dealt with, soon, they must be.

THE LABOR PARTY.

MR. WILLIAM O'BRIEN, without any intention of affecting the political situation in this country, probably has accomplished more to that end than was possible to any single American. He has recalled the Irish-American voter to a consciousness of the world-wide difference between the aims of the Irish Home Rulers and those of the George-McGlynn party in America, and has thus administered to the latter a blow which may be fatal. Mr. O'Brien has been under the necessity of choosing his company

with a good deal of care while on his visit to this country. The eyes of watchful enemies have accompanied his every step. His meeting socially with any one who could be represented as a dynamitard or an anarchist, or even a socialist, had to be avoided. His public appearance had to be dissociated from persons of this class. And up to last Saturday he succeeded in carrying out this programme.

When he returned to New York it was with the expectation of attending a mass demonstration in his honor, of which he had received notice. But when he came to observe more closely the managers and the programme of the demonstration, he discovered that there were dubious elements in both. The demonstration was in the hands of the George-McGlynn Labor party, and was to be used to promote their scheme for the nationalization of the land. The person who had been selected to preside was one who had presided over a dynamitard meeting in New York, in which the notorious Captain P. J. Tyman—the “Number One” of the Invincibles’ conspiracy—took the leading part.

In these difficult and rather perplexing circumstances Mr. O’Brien behaved with dignity and decision. He declined to allow his mission to Canada to be treated as a side-show to the agitation for Land-Nationalization. He declined to attend any meeting over which an avowed advocate of the dynamite policy should preside. He insisted on such changes in the resolutions to be offered as would deprive them of their character as an endorsement of Mr. George’s theories. And when the managers of the demonstration confessed themselves unable to give him adequate assurances on any of these heads, he refused to attend the meeting. For this he was criticised by Dr. McGlynn at the meeting itself, and still more sharply by him and others since it was held. But the general opinion is that he acted with sound judgment, and it is noted that Irishmen generally approve of his abstention.

The affair cannot but serve to weaken the Land-and-Labor party, by detaching from it a very large part of the Irish voters who have supported it. Mr. O’Brien fixes their attention on the fact that Mr. Parnell and his supporters are fighting to establish in Ireland just what Mr. George and Dr. McGlynn are trying to abolish in America. The Parnell ideal is to divide the land of Ireland among its actual cultivators by securing to each of them the absolute ownership of their farms, rent free. It wants to use the help of the State to get rid of all landlords and of rent, by buying out the present owners and putting their tenants in their places. On the other hand, Mr. George proposes to establish rent everywhere and over every piece of land in the country, by levying a land-tax equal to the annual rent of the soil. There is a specious semblance in the two forms of “land reform” which has deceived many unreflecting Irishmen; and the fact that Michael Davitt has given George’s theories his approval, has tended to increase the confusion. But Mr. Parnell, while entertaining the highest regard for Mr. Davitt, has used his authority without stint to prevent the introduction of the George theories into the working of the National League. Some years ago, Mr. Davitt and his friend, Mr. John Ferguson, of Belfast, tried to hold a conference of the friends of Land-Nationalization, but Mr. Parnell prevented it by a decisive exercise of his authority. He and all his associates in the Irish delegation repudiate that plan as in sharp contradiction to the aspirations of the Irish people, and as undesirable in itself. They practically have muzzled even Mr. Davitt, who has kept himself to more general topics for two years past.

It was impossible for Mr. O’Brien to fail to accentuate the contradiction between Mr. George’s ideas and those of the Irish Nationalists. His doing so must tend to open the eyes of those Irish voters who have been ready to welcome any plan which might seem to work to the disadvantage of the landlords. And it is undeniable that the Irish voter is not always a logical person. He has been heretofore more frequently and easily moved by appeals to his feeling than to his reason. Mr. George has thrown a great deal of dust in his eyes in this matter, just as the Democratic lead-

ers did in the matters of slavery and the Tariff. Mr. O’Brien recalls him to his senses, and appeals to his loyalty to the accepted leaders and approved ideas of the Irish people. He tells him that he cannot follow both Mr. Parnell and Mr. George. Land Nationalization and Peasant Proprietorship are irreconcilable ideas. Between the two he must choose, and we see little reason to doubt where his choice will lie.

The break-up of the Land-and-Labor party, which probably will result from this collision, must affect the older parties very seriously. The rise of that party has been a source of constant alarm to the Democratic party. All the evidence goes to show that it drew by far more heavily from that party than from the Republican. It was the Republicans who proposed and carried in the last legislature the legal recognition of the new party in the appointment of judges of elections; and the Democrats opposed the proposal in a sort of paroxysm of fear. It was believed by both that the losses of the Republicans to the Prohibitionist party would be more than compensated by the losses of the Democrats to the labor party. But if the Irish voters desert Mr. George’s standard, will they simply return to the Democracy? This is the question which it behooves the Republicans to put to themselves. Something has been gained by their temporary detachment from that party. They have broken the tradition of adhesion to it. They are at least freer to consider the claims of any other. And they are open to just such an appeal as Mr. O’Brien virtually makes to them with reference to the land question. American Protectionists, like Irish Nationalists, may ask them: “Are you, by your votes, going to undo in America what your countrymen are trying to do in Ireland? They wish to build up their native industries by a return to the policy of 1782-1801, when Ireland had home rule. Are you going to serve the purposes of your hereditary enemy by breaking down that policy in this country? If not, your place is in the Republican Protectionist party.”

OUR SWISS CITIZENS.

THE Swiss citizens of Philadelphia made a very handsome demonstration on Wednesday evening of last week, in honor of Col. Emil Frey, the Swiss Minister at Washington. Col. Frey deserves such a mark of distinction, for he has the strongest claims on the respect of the Swiss both of his native country and of their adopted home. As a young man he took a distinguished part as an officer of the volunteer army of the United States, and after unusual hardships,—he was one of the little band threatened with hanging as a retaliation,—became colonel of an Illinois regiment, a well-merited reward for his bravery and ability displayed in many battles. Returning to his native country, he was chosen to several important political offices, and finally sent as the first Swiss Minister to the United States. He has always been, what every diplomatic representative should be, a *persona grata*, heartily welcomed by both the federal government and by all the State and local authorities with whom he has been brought in personal and official connection. During his residence here many flourishing Swiss colonies have been established in the West, especially in Kentucky, and the newcomers have proved themselves a welcome addition to the tide of immigration.

The Swiss have been from an early day good citizens, and they are among the best elements of all our colonial settlers. William Penn found many of them refugees from religious oppression in Holland and Germany on his visits to the Continent, and when he began his settlement here, he brought over a Swiss to establish a vineyard on his Springettsbury home at Bush Hill. Very early in the last century the Swiss came in large bodies to Pennsylvania. In 1710, a colony headed by the Meylins, (Senator Amos H. Mylin now represents Lancaster county in the State Legislature), the Kindigs, the Oberholzers, and others, settled at Conestoga, taking up a tract of 10,000 acres, for which they paid £500, in instalments running through six years, with interest at 12 per cent., and a quit rent of a shilling sterling for each 100 acres. They were Mennonites, exiled from Berne, where the magistrates oppressed all who dissented from their faith and form of worship, and they were followed by the followers of Jacob Ammen, the “Omish” of to-day,—all good farmers, and still preserving many traditions and customs, as well as the religious observances of their ancestors who found refuge here. Lancaster itself stands on ground granted by the Penns in 1717 to a Swiss Mennonite, Henry Funk.

Agents of other Swiss colonists first visited Pennsylvania, but finally went to North Carolina. Baron Christopher de Graeffenreid and Louis Mitchell brought out about fifteen hundred Swiss, and chose 10,000 acres of land in and around New Berne in that state, paying twenty shillings and a quit rent of six pence yearly for each 100 acres, with a tract of 100,000 acres laid off for future use.—Graeffenreid was made landgrave, and had large powers entrusted to him. He was the victim of quarrels with the Indians stirred up by white men, and after being a prisoner and just escaping death, returned home, leaving descendants still represented in North Carolina and other neighboring States. The Swiss names of Isler, Grün, Mohr, Eibach, Perk, and Frank, are borne by many Southern families, often modified into quite other sounds. In 1731, John Peter Purry, of Neufchatel, formerly a Director-General of the French East India Company, visited South Carolina, made a contract for land on condition of receiving £400 for every hundred settlers he brought, published glowing accounts of the country, and brought over several hundred Swiss, for whom 40,000 acres were set apart. Richard, of Geneva, Meuron and Raymond, of St. Sulpy, and others were associated with him in the management, and raising silk and planting vineyards were to be the leading industries. They were Protestants and brought over their own chaplain. In 1735 and again in 1737, other Swiss colonies were settled in Orangeburg, South Carolina, under the leadership of the Rev. John Ulrich Geissendanner. A long and bitter religious quarrel with Bartholomew Zaubenhühler, a native of Appenzell, whose orthodoxy was disputed by Major Christopher Motte, was followed by a curious outburst of fanaticism by Jacob Weber, a native of Zurich, who was executed in 1761 for killing a fellow countryman who refused to accept his claim to be a prophet. The bitterness of the religious controversies that have only lately ceased in Switzerland was long exhibited among the various sects that came to this country to find freedom from religious intolerance at home, but kindly influences in time effected a better state of things among them here.

The early medical practitioners of Lancaster were Swiss, and one family, the Carpenters, originally Zimmerman, has supplied five generations of successful and able doctors, now represented by Dr. Henry Carpenter of that city, the fifth of the name and profession,—the first came from Switzerland to Pennsylvania in 1693, returned home and brought his family here in 1706, and finally settled in Lancaster in 1717. Dr. HANS HEINRICH NEFF was the first regularly educated physician in Lancaster county, and his name is still borne by his descendants practicing the profession there and elsewhere. Of individual Swiss who distinguished themselves in their adopted country, Albert Gallatin is the one best known in our political and financial history. Born in Geneva in 1761, he came to this country in 1780, before the close of the Revolution, settled in western Pennsylvania, was a member of the State and National legislatures, was Secretary of the Treasury under Jefferson and Madison and Monroe, Minister to France and England, and survived nearly all his contemporaries in honorable retirement as president of a bank in New York. The Gallatin National Bank of that city is a fitting memorial of his useful work in putting our finances on a sound basis. Hassler gave us the Coast Survey, and Agassiz the broad and deep foundation of many scientific educational establishments, as well as the example of a life devoted to science for its own sake. The early military history of the country supplies a number of a number of Swiss distinguished for their services in the old French war, Bouquet, Prevost and Haldimand among the foremost, while many Swiss took part in the war of the Rebellion, and the accounts written by Le Comte and Dufour, Swiss officers who visited this country during the war, are among the best descriptions of the military operations witnessed by them. Thus apart from the tie of sympathy that binds together the two Federal Republics, the one the oldest in the world, for Swiss Confederation dates back to 1291, the other, the greatest the world has ever known, and alike in many incidents of their history,—Switzerland had its Rebellion and a war that grew out of it too,—there are personal associations in the early settlers and in the present Swiss minister that make a close interest and friendship and fully justify the Swiss in their demonstration in his honor.

J. G. R.

THE AMERICAN KITCHEN.¹

THE art of cookery is one which has received much attention of late. Following the example of aristocratic England in this as most things, cooking-schools have been organized in all of our larger cities and most of our towns. Philanthropists, with Miss Juliet Corson at their head, have devoted time and money to teaching the poor that a savory and nutritious meal may be prepared for the same or even less cost than the ill-cooked messes

¹MISS PARLOA'S KITCHEN COMPANION. A Guide for all who would be Good Housekeepers. By Maria Parloa. Pp. 966. Boston: Estes and Lauriat. 1887.

which are too often their daily fare; while on the other hand, skilled house-wives like Mrs. Rorer have made a comfortable income in instructing those who were able and willing to pay for the knowledge, how best to utilize their more abundant means.

Philadelphia has always been celebrated for "good living"—Philadelphia butter, chickens, and ice cream, for instance, have a national reputation; and it is not surprising that the first cook book published in America, that of Miss Leslie, which was for many years the chief reliance of the American house-wife, should have emanated from this city. Later Mrs. Sarah J. Hale came in to divide the field, and for a long time the two stood at the head of the culinary cult on this side of the Atlantic.

After these Marion Harland with her "Common Sense in the Household," made the first brilliant success in the same line; the volume leading the New York book sale in the first year of its publication, and since bringing its author more substantial returns, from a pecuniary point of view, than all her novels combined. Since then, one writer after another has turned to the same subject, until "the earnest seeker after truth" has quite a library from which to choose; not to mention half a dozen neatly printed and well edited periodicals which count their subscribers by tens of thousands, and whose chief end is to instruct their readers in the science of cookery.

Indeed, American cookery has attained to the dignity of a separate school. Foreign cook books, many and excellent though they be, do not answer the needs of the American housekeeper for the simple reason that many articles of food of daily consumption amongst us, are either rare luxuries, or are practically unknown in Europe. Green corn, squashes, terrapin, clams, and a dozen other delicacies are on this list.

Miss Parloa's "Kitchen Companion" is the latest contribution to this literature, and is evidently a valuable one. Miss Maria Parloa was the founder of the original cooking school in Boston, and is now the principal of the School of Cookery in New York, and is therefore a recognized authority on the subject whereof she writes.

The work is intended as "a guide for all who would be good housekeepers," and is issued in the hope that it may prove a welcome visitor to thousands of households throughout the land. Following this intent, the first chapter is devoted to the Ideal Kitchen, giving directions how it should be built, and how furnished; with diagram and illustrations—an ideal kitchen, indeed, communicating closely with sitting room and dining room and opening on a large porch. There is a large pantry, also ideal, and a captivating china closet, the whole being calculated to set house builders to thinking, and to render those who cannot compass the like, sadly envious of those who can.

Several pages are devoted to the storeroom and its contents. Miss Parloa advises two storerooms, one in the cellar, as a cold storeroom, in addition that on the first or kitchen floor. Like all practical economists, she urges buying groceries in quantities, both on the score of convenience and economy; and her suggestions on purchasing supplies will be found useful even to those who cannot afford such prudence.

The chapter on "Kitchen Furnishing," with its list of articles with which every housekeeper should be supplied, and its farther list of articles which, though not necessary, are of great value in a kitchen, is also an interesting one. It is profusely illustrated, showing the novice what utensils are meant, and providing against any possibility of mistake. Plain and simple directions are given for their use, and a third chapter is devoted to a treatise on their care, a chapter valuable to the housekeeper who does her own work, but unutterably discouraging to her who is dependent on a Dinah, Bridget, or Gretchen, who will not be taught care or painstaking, but breaks and spoils systematically and indiscriminately to her employer's discomfort and cost.

The chapter about food is an especially valuable one to the young housekeeper, and indeed, few experienced ones will be able to read it without profit. It is a sort of introduction to the recipes for cooking, describing green vegetables, meats of all kinds, game, fish, and canned goods, tersely and intelligently. In view of the dangers attending the use of canned goods, some easy tests of wholesomeness are furnished, which it will be well for every purchaser to observe. They are these:

"Every cap should be examined; and if two holes be found in it, send the can to the Health Board, with its contents, and the name of the grocer who sold it.

"Reject every article of canned food that does not show the line of resin around the edge of the solder of the cap, the same as that seen on the seam at the side of the can.

"Press up the bottom of the can. If decomposition is commencing, the tin will rattle the same as the bottom of the oiler of a sewing machine does. If the goods be sound, it will be solid, and there will be no rattle to the tin.

"Reject every can that shows any rust around the cap on the inside of the head of the can."

The list of recipes is full and complete, comprising many hun-

dreds of dainty dishes, the simpler ones being designated by an asterisk. Fish, flesh, fowl, soups, entrées, vegetables, drinks, everything edible, in short, is treated of in a manner which bears testimony to Miss Parloa's long experience as a professor of the culinary art.

A comprehensive chapter is devoted to sick-room cookery, a list of bills of fare for various occasions is also given, and lest something may have been overlooked, a compendium of "what all housekeepers should know."

MRS. M. P. HANDY.

THE "NEW YORK SUN" AND COMMERCIAL UNION.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN :

CANADIAN journals opposed to Commercial Union are, as might be expected, joyfully reproducing the editorials of the *New York Sun*, which seem written for the express purpose of wrecking the movement. That the *Sun* is a paper of the highest literary merit I well know. Its political influence I do not presume to measure. But I can hardly think that it is to any great extent the exponent of American opinion on this occasion. Just as we are all thinking of peaceful settlement and friendly improvements, it falls into a transport of almost maniacal Anglophobia, and threatens Great Britain, with a war in which America is to have France and Russia as her allies and which is to humiliate Great Britain, ruin her commerce, transfer Egypt to France and the Empire of India to Russia. Canada is to be invaded at the same time, and instead of commercial union is menaced with conquest and annexation.

What interest any sane American could have in all this havoc it would perhaps hardly be pertinent to inquire. The ruin of British trade would be the heavy loss of the Western farmer and of the Southern cotton-grower. Nor would their losses be compensated by an extension to Egypt of the rule which has proved so barren of anything but military raids in Algeria, or by the transfer of India to a power which would at once kick out every American missionary and close the Indian ports, which are now perfectly open, against American trade. The writer can hardly suppose that while France and Russia were falling on England, Germany would remain neutral, and though he is evidently sensible that there is an Irish vote he seems hardly sensible that there is a German vote also in the United States. It might be added, if the remark would not partake of swagger, that a great and warlike nation, like England, though in peace it may be weakened by faction and seem to present an easy prey, in war, especially in a war for its life, recovers its tone. General Boulanger would probably take a more serious view of the proposed enterprise than the *New York Sun*. Supposing the destruction of British commerce, over which the writer gloats in anticipation, to be accomplished, the first effect would be to throw myriads of British sailors into the war navy.

The only pretences for proposing a murderous and unprovoked assault upon a friendly nation are that England has a House of Lords and rejects Mr. Gladstone's policy on the Irish question. If England has a House of Lords, Russia, the proposed ally of the United States, has a Czar, as well as a very exclusive aristocracy, and each nation, I presume, according to American principles, has a right to its own institutions. We have surely by this time imbibed political philosophy enough to know that all communities cannot be in the same stage of political progress. Would the war spare the homes and the substance of the democratic masses in England who are the object of the *Sun's* affection? As to the Irish question, a war in which the Irish showed sympathy with a foreign invader would settle it with a vengeance.

The writer in the *Sun* assumes that Canada would welcome the conqueror. This I venture to assure him is a mistake. Five millions might not be able to defend themselves against sixty millions, but Canada would offer all the resistance that she could; she would be no accomplice in the extinction of her own liberty. The writer underrates her sense of independence and the attachment of the British part of her to the mother country. The idea that she sighs for emancipation from British tyranny, if anyone entertains it, is baseless. No British tyranny has ever been felt here. Does the *Sun* remember the Fenian invasions?

It would not be less a mistake to suppose, as some American journals appear to do, that Canada can be forced into union by stress of commercial need, and by making annexation the condition of reciprocity. That reciprocity, while it would be a great advantage to both countries, would be especially an advantage to Canada as the poorer country and the one most in need of an extended market, I do not doubt. But Canada is not so unprosperous as to be compelled to knock at anybody's gate for relief; nor is there any party among the citizens which would advise her to accept that humiliation.

If the political union is ever to take place, you want an accession of willing and loyal citizens. You do not want a political Poland. But a political Poland you would have, and one which would be a perpetual focus of disaffection and discord, if by force of arms or by unfriendly pressure of any kind Canada were dragged into the Union. I have often taken it upon me to assure Canadians, on the strength of my observations during many years of intercourse with Americans, that no thought was harbored on the south of the line hostile to their political independence; and I am sorry to find that even in a single instance my assurance is belied.

The enemies of reciprocity in Canada naturally seek to scare our people from it by telling them that it must bring with it annexation. I have never concealed my own views as to the probable future. I believe that the English-speaking race on this continent, divided by the Civil War of the last century, will some day again become one people, not by annexation, a term which I abhor, but by mutual attraction. I hope that at the same time the friendly relations of the Western to the Eastern Anglo-Saxon will be renewed, and that they will get back to the footing on which apparently Shelburne and Pitt wished to place them—that of a family partition of the great Anglo-Saxon heritage. Such, I say, are my belief and hope for the future; and anyone who shares this view with me must, like me, regard as at once wasteful and futile a policy which aims at the permanent isolation of Canada by means of a Chinese wall of customs-houses, and a costly system of political railways. But I contend that the political and commercial questions are distinct from each other and that there is nothing in reason or history to lead us to suggest that any genuine nationality would be effaced or weakened by the removal of a customs line. Where general affinities exist, increased intercourse of any kind, whether commercial or social, whether produced by the abolition of custom-houses or by the extension of railways will tend to union. On the other hand, the removal of the bar which the customs line presents to commercial development would be likely to make the people more content with political arrangements as they are. Nobody can undertake to forecast exactly the effect of a fiscal change upon political sentiment. But if the effect is an increase of friendly feeling all right-minded men will allow that it must be wholesome.

We have opened on both sides of the line a discussion respecting a commercial question of the greatest importance to both countries. Let us think for the present of the interest of commerce alone, or of politics only so far as political machinery may be requisite for giving effect to the commercial object. There can be no harm at all events in deciding whether the people of the United States and Canada would be better off with commercial union.

Do not be misled by what occurred the other night at the meeting of the Toronto Board of Trade. The representatives of our protected manufactures and of other commercial or financial interests which are bound up with them mustered strong, while behind them was the influence of the political party with which they are allied. They are not unnaturally alarmed, and were evidently anxious to stifle the movement in its birth. But the movement instead of being stifled is visibly spreading, and taking hold of the public mind. The great natural industries of Canada, agriculture, mining, and the lumber and shipping trades, are all bound to support commercial union; and their combined interests must prevail. The minority at the Board of Trade, as appeared on a motion for continuing the discussion, was respectable; and the resolution which at last, amidst much confusion, was carried, did not deny but on the contrary affirmed, the expediency of increased commercial intercourse with the United States to any extent compatible with our relation with Great Britain. It may be said almost in terms to have conceded the fundamental principle of commercial union. I have already expressed my conviction that our relation to Great Britain will not ultimately stand in the way.

Yours faithfully, GOLDWIN SMITH.

Toronto, Canada, May 3d, 1887.

CHARITY AND ART IN WHITECHAPEL.

LONDON, May, 1887.

MR. BESANT has pointed out somewhere the difference between the charity of to-day and that of the centuries during which so many almshouses and schools were founded throughout the length and breadth of England. Then, a man eased his conscience in the matter of his duty to others by giving his money after death to the poor and suffering; now his scruples are not satisfied unless like the Master, Christ, he sacrifices himself for them, more or less, during life. I was very much struck with the truth of this distinction in the course of a Sunday's walk in London which had for object the Mission Church of St. Jude, in Whitechapel. On the way I wandered by chance into old St. Helen's

Church, just back of Crosby Hall, on Bishopgate. A clergyman, very much the worse for years, was preaching about the ancient Romans to a congregation of old women, several of whom were quietly dozing on their benches. So little did he seem to have in common with them that I wondered what had brought them there, until in looking around at the tombs, many of which were jolly old tombs of the late 16th century with the entire family of the deceased assembled above in stony prayer, I saw on one, plainer than the rest, a clean white cloth and two dozen or more loaves of bread. Then I understood. I had stumbled on one of the quaint old charities with which England abounds. To St. Helen's, once a month or perhaps once a week old women come for the loaves bequeathed to them many generations ago, just as Blue-coat boys still go to the Lord Mayor's on Easter Monday for the raisins and sixpences provided by a benevolent citizen long since dead. There is such a charm about all old customs which have survived in the midst of change and growth and decay, that the American at least would not have them touched. But anyone who has read Anthony Trollope's "Warden" knows what evils can arise from them. Could the original benefactors return, they would probably be the first to discountenance the literal manner in which their behests have been obeyed.

Perhaps late scandals in connection with many of these charities have had their share in the shaping of the new conception of the good that is to be done with others. However that may be, the practical outcome of this new conception as exemplified in the Mission Church of St. Jude is in excellent contrast to the giving of bread at St. Helen's. The former church is that in which the Rev. S. A. Barnett has done such good work for several years past. Loaves may not be distributed within his aisles, but he himself does what he can to interest and amuse the people of Whitechapel. You may not sympathize with all his methods; for example you may not think the copy in mosaic of one of Watts' pictures, set up on the walls of the church, of sufficient beauty to do much towards redeeming the now famous ugliness of the East-end. But you must sympathize with his honest endeavors to put a little brightness and color into the life of the workingmen and women of the district. It will be remembered, of course, that Mr. Barnett is one of the Toynbee Hall men, that is, one of the group of young Oxford men who a few years ago when the "slumming" fever was at its height in London, determined to make their home in Whitechapel and become not merely the patron but the friend of the "lower" classes. The friendship was to be established and strengthened by a series of afternoon teas in the drawing-room of Toynbee Hall, music in the church, and art exhibitions in the adjoining school-house. It is plainly to be seen that the carrying out of such a scheme necessitates a greater personal sacrifice than the mere gift of a few pounds not to take effect until the giver has with death lost the power of enjoying them himself. The Oxford apostles are as yet in their first enthusiasm, and from St. Helen's I went to their annual art exhibition in the St. Jude school-house for fortunately, unlike the National Gallery and the Royal Academy, its doors are thrown open on Sunday. To be quite honest, I thought the decorations outside more calculated to fulfil their purpose than the pictures within. Gay flags strung across the street and draped around the entrance made a pleasant oasis in the dreary waste of commercial street. They gave the whole neighborhood a holiday look that could not be without its cheering effect upon the people living there and the passer-by. But the pictures exhibited, we might have thought were chosen to bewilder the workingman. There were Mr. Burne Jones' "Days of Creation" and Mr. Watt's "Sir Galahad" and Mr. Walter Crane's "La Belle Dame sans Merci," and many another modern æsthetic puzzle, with the result that the working class was in the minority. Not a few men and women made the journey from far Kensington and Bayswater to look at these very pictures which they might never again have the opportunity of seeing. For, while the baker who made the loaves and the clergyman or verger who distributed them at St. Helen's were well paid for their services, the pictures on exhibition at St. Jude's were all lent by benefactors of the new school. Here again into their charity entered the idea of self-sacrifice, since, during almost a month they deprived themselves of that which they held dear, running all the risks which such a loan implies. The young men at the turnstile, where by the way not a penny was paid, and those stationed in the rooms, ready to personally conduct the workingman, were for their part sacrificing time and care. Nowhere could the modern spirit of charity be better illustrated. The one blot to this freewill offering was the notice posted at every turn that boxes were placed at the doors to receive voluntary contributions. Workingmen after all had to pay for their pleasure and the opportunity of refining life and feeling, as the *Standard* puts it, and I saw several conscientiously paying up. Whether bread for the body or food for the mind is the better form for charity to take, posterity will have to decide.

TWO IN ARCADIA.

ONCE, hand in hand, I wandered, dear, with thee
Into the pleasant land of Arcady.

We loitered in a greenwood's pleasant shade,
And heard faint laughter from a distant glade.

And ere it ended came a skurrying sound
Of naked feet on mossy ground;

And seeing naught we said: "'Tis Nymphs at play;"
And guessed close by a Faun in hiding lay.

Then to the fields we came, stood in the sun,
And looked for Shepherds there, but saw not one;

And guessed how, in some shadow cool and deep,
They all had been caught in a rosy sleep;

And how perchance the merry Nymphs would find them,
And with their thornless chains of flowers bind them.

And oh, the sun was bright in Arcady!
And oh, the leaves were merry on the tree!

And oh, the breezes there were sweet and wild!
We turned, and in each other's eyes we smiled;

And now it was thy eyes, it seems to me,
That made me think we walked in Arcady.

K. PYLE.

REVIEWS.

THREE NOVELS.

SARACINESCA. By F. Marion Crawford. New York: Macmillan & Co.

THE WOODLANDERS. By Thomas Hardy. New York: Harper & Brothers.

BEAUCHAMP'S CAREER. By George Meredith. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

A GREAT difference must naturally exist between the impressions of a looker-on in a foreign city, and the actual life which goes on in home and society, and can only be known to the regular inhabitants. People of all nationalities live in Rome nowadays, but few of them really do as the Romans do. The Eternal City has been made useful in many novels as the rich background which gives character and color to the doings of a party of tourists. But Mr. Crawford in his new book "Saracinesca" has passed over the English and American colonies as if they did not exist there, and has taken for his dramatic personages the Romans themselves: Romans with princely titles and long pedigrees, to whom the rich basilicas, the historic palaces, splendid church ceremonies,—instead of being a show needing a cicerone and a guide-book,—belong by inheritance. This stately life of the Roman nobles Mr. Crawford describes from the interior. Few story-tellers could do this and achieve such results as Mr. Crawford has attained with enviable ease. He is a cosmopolitan, well equipped with ready knowledge of men and things, and as a writer he has a flowing style and a brilliant incisive touch. But the secret of his success lies deeper than this, and consists in his clear realization of the fact that he is writing about men and women, and that real men and women live, move, and have their being in emotions, in sympathies, loves, hates, joys, and fears. In the present book he has taken a plot worn threadbare by long use, but has invested it with new and rich tints, and offers the reader so splendid a spectacle, with such dignified and stately figures for actors against his magnificent background, that the whole has the effect of novelty. He never hesitates; his touch is never crude. He has the insight of a man of the world into all social machinery. He recognizes conventionalities and obeys them, but is so brilliant, so fluent, above all so picturesque, that what is technical, even commonplace, seems fresh.

This is the story: Corona d'Astradente is the young wife of a worn-out roué and dandy, of great fortune and of high rank. Beautiful although Corona is, she is no less discreet than beautiful, and no scandal has sullied her fair name even in scandalous Roman society. But however wise she may have been, the present drama opens at a moment when she realizes with alarm at her own weakness, that she is under the sway of a strong feeling for Giovanni Saracinesca, who is deeply in love with her. Saracinesca is also the object of the passionate and ambitious hopes of Donna Tullia, a rich widow whom Del Ferice, the villain of the story, is scheming to marry. This is a plot with which we are over-familiar, but it is filled in with clever dialogue, spirited action, and scenes which would carry off with éclat a much weaker story.

There is a duel between Saracinesca and Del Ferice, the details of which will stir the coldest. The Duke d'Astradente's death, early in the book,—which leaves Corona and Saracinesca free to marry, is a surprise to the reader, who expects to wait until the last chapter before two such lovers can be made happy. The story is prolonged nevertheless by the schemes of Del Ferice and the jealousy of Donna Tullia, which result in palpable stage tricks, and show either indifference or poverty of invention in the author. But the cleverness and "go" of the novel, the pervading air of personal intimacy with all phases of life, atone for minor imperfections. The hero and heroine, in spite of their good looks and fine manners, are quite every-day people, and their love scenes lack piquancy: but Saracinesca's intercourse with his warm-hearted, petulant old father gives opportunity for some capital touches. Cardinal Antonelli is introduced into the story, and although his connection with it is rather far-fetched he plays his part in an effective way; and another interesting minor character is a French portrait-painter.

While Mr. Crawford carries his story and his readers along with an irresistible *élan*, compelling them in doubtful places to believe in spite of themselves, and exclaim, "Si non é vero é ben trovato," Mr. Hardy pursues an exactly contrary method. One has only to analyze Mr. Crawford's work to discover that even when he seems most boldly innovating he is never original. Mr. Hardy, on the other hand, never resolves a situation as it has been resolved before. His whole movement consists of unexpected turns and ingenious surprises. He is never untrue to the facts of nature. His most startling incidents are certain to be the result of his own study and observation, presented afresh under the conditions of his story. There is no page of "The Woodlanders" on which the author's realistic methods are not clearly visible. The whole composition is indeed a conscientious transcription of what a thoughtful, philosophical mind has perceived and pondered over. But the exotic refinement of the work thus produced is achieved, of course, at a loss of spontaneity. He is describing a real world, but it is nevertheless Mr. Hardy's world, and not the world in which we ourselves live and of which we and our actions make a part. "The Woodlanders" is a story of the present epoch, yet it seems better to describe Shakespeare's England than the England of our own time; the England of May-poles, midsummer eve wanderings in haunted woods, all sorts of rustic customs and old-time observances. It is indeed the magic of the triumph of Mr. Hardy's art that he has thus imperishably wrought into the mosaic of his novels the vanishing poetry and traditions of old England. The story before us is too subtly colored by the author's genius to be fairly told except as he has told it. It is in a high degree fascinating, but it is also one of the dreariest and most hopeless of books. Things may go wrong in this world, but to our thinking they do not go wrong in so stupid a way as they do in the "Woodlanders." The novel has two heroes, both of whom are, in a different way, loved by one woman. Fitzpiers is a clever, impassioned but morally worthless fellow, whom every impulse governs with a giant's hand. Giles is a "good man who does good things," but he gives his life for the woman he loves, goes into his grave, and Fitzpiers lives on, having all things come to pass exactly as he wishes, even to his wife's forgetting Giles and going back to her bad, false husband. To accept this miracle is to belittle Grace, whom we had invested with better traits. However, when a writer is ingenious and original at any cost, he plays strange antics. He is like a dextrous artist who, in treating human figures, dismisses everything usual in the way of physical proportions, and uses his skill to show exaggeration and deformity. But although Mr. Hardy's plots fail sometimes to please, he has a sure grasp on the intellectual and poetical perceptions of his readers. "The Woodlanders" is incalculably rich in far-reaching allusions and suggestions. There is one scene where Giles is planting trees which will live long in the memory. We ought to add that in no book of the author's have we had more witty and whimsical rustics than are to be found here,—and Mr. Hardy has given us in previous books some delightful specimens.

"Beauchamp's Career" recalls "Richard Feverel" in most essentials, being a spirited chronicle of the various impressions, impulses, and passions which beset an ardent boy in encountering life. Mr. Meredith is generally awarded the distinction of being *sui generis*; he belongs to no "school," yet his books may very well be classed with the works of Bulwer and Disraeli. While "Vivian Grey," "Contarini Fleming," and "Pelham" belong to a different period, "Beauchamp's Career" overflows with the modern spirit. Mr. Meredith displays more humor than they did, but then Bulwer and Disraeli were the apostles of a high romanticism. In the present book the author is at the highest pressure, seems impelled by an intense energy, and strains every nerve to push on and compass by one headlong effort the effect he wishes to produce. This break-neck speed, without relaxation or let-up, compels a certain exhaustion of interest in the reader, early in the

book. A prompt amount of compression which should bring "Beauchamp's Career" down to the proper limit and form of a work of art would make it a really admirable book. As it is, its cleverness and striking brilliancy are lost in a sea of froth and foam. It is not interesting; it is not even coherent. The story does not develop; the characters act spasmodically, talk wildly, and the end is grievous. It is well known that a certain British Admiral, who visited this country last year, was the prototype of Beauchamp,—but even that knowledge fails to give the chronicle of his career an air of reality. In fact, to our thinking, the one novel in which Mr. Meredith has distinctly grasped his idea and realized it to his readers in a way worthy of his undoubted power, is "Diana of the Crossways;" all the others furnish brilliant kaleidoscopic hints of what might be beauty, but are not worked out in a perfected novel.

BRIEFER NOTICES.

THE "National Library," edited for Messrs. Cassell & Co. by Prof. Henry Morley, increases in value as it proceeds. Of the recent issues we notice: Dr. Isaac Barrow's "Sermons on Evil Speaking," which never were more needed in England than today, and which will help the reader to understand what Lowell means when he ascribed to Theodore Parker "almost Barrow's profusion, quite Latimer's sense." Thomas Lodge's "Rosalind," the euphuistic romance which suggested "As You Like It." Sir Walter Raleigh's "Discovering of Guiana," showing how that accomplished man was deluded, finally to his ruin, by the apocryphal reports of a wealthy city, built near the Orinoco, by the Peruvian refugees who escaped from Pizarro across the Andes, (the same notion was worked up some forty years ago in a now forgotten novel, "The Giral Milloc";) Gilbert White's "Natural History of Selbourne," the most charming of books on natural history before Grant Allen's "Colin Clout's Calendar" appeared; Mr. Coventry Patmore's "Angel in the House," of whose exquisite quality we spoke at some length last summer. The last named book is copyright, and has just been published by its author along with his other poems, in a definitive edition. But he very handsomely proposed its inclusion in this popular series, in the hope of reaching a still larger audience. Owners of the early editions will find it worth while to compare them with this latest text, which differs notably in several places. The other numbers of the series are Thomas De Quincey's "Murder as a Fine Art," and "The English Mail-Coach," two of his most characteristic essays. The ghastly humor of the former never has been equalled in its kind. Lucian's "Trips to the Moon," under which title are included three of the Greek satirist's pieces: his "Instructions for Writing History," his "True History," and his dialogue between Icarus and Menippus. They all have the same purpose—to turn to deserved ridicule the tall stories told by travelers in the early centuries of the Christian era, when curiosity had been roused about the outside world, and there was little knowledge to curb the lying propensities of those who visited it, or professed to have done so. Dr. Franklin's translation is used.

The tenth and final volume of the new edition of George Meredith's works (Boston: Roberts Brothers), contains two stories, which were the first of their author's publications in prose. "The Shaving of Shagpat, an Arabian Entertainment" appeared in 1855, and "Farina" two years later. Of the former it is hard to say whether it is to be called a travesty or an extravaganza. It is marvellously successful as a reproduction of the Oriental tone and atmosphere, rivaling Mr. Palgrave's "Hermann Agha" in this respect although in a very different way. The satirical intention manifests itself in the absurdity of the main *motif*, and in the deliberate over-doing of the supernatural, while glimpses of a serious purpose, especially towards the end, redeem the work from the character of mere travesty. But to those who are not easily tired of tremendous adventures and stupendous beings, the work will be vastly amusing. "Farina" is a mock-legend of the inventor of Cologne-water;—a handsome and gallant youth of the late middle ages, who rescues his lady-love, "the White Rose of Cologne," from a robber baron, and earns the emperor's gratitude by overcoming the manifold and satanic stench of the place by his discovery. There is the plenty of fighting and adventure which belong to stories of that age, and an undercurrent of very delightful humor.

We have no information as to the place which "Katia" holds in the series of Count Leon Tolstoi's works. The author of the translation from the French (New York: William S. Gottsberger), tells us nothing upon the subject,—gives us, indeed, not a single word of preface. On internal evidence we should incline to place it late in the series. The theory of love and matrimony it sets forth is not that to which a young writer would incline, and young readers generally will find the hero, Sergius Mikailovitch, a good deal of a prig. By his jealous pride, the love which constitutes the

charm of the earlier chapters is chilled needlessly, his wife is left to a career of wordly flirtations, and even at the end, he offers to her repentance nothing better than the calm of a husband who has ceased to expect any warmth of feeling in either himself or others. We do not much like the trend of the story; but we enjoy, as in all Tolstoi's works, the exquisite portrayal of characters, situations, and inward states of feeling. It has the master's charm, and is short enough to please those who find "War and Peace," even "Anna Karenina" too exhausting.

On the title-page of Mrs. Helen Hunt Jackson's latest volume we find ascribed to her the authorship of fourteen books for old and young. "Between Whiles" (Boston: Roberts Brothers), makes the fifteenth. It is a collection of six stories, the first of them—like her "Zeph"—unfinished. In this—"The Inn of the Golden Pear"—the beginning of a study of life on the northern frontier of New England, Puritan and Norman contrasted. The Puritan in two generations is tempted by "the daughters of Heth" across the frontier; and it was the tragedy of an unfit marriage on which the tale was to turn. "The Mystery of William Rütter" carries us into Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and among our German farmers, where also the pathos of human tragedy is not wanting. The next two are more cheerful stories of the substantially Scotch people of Prince Edward Island; while the fifth carries us to the Adirondacks by a sketch of one of the guides; and the sixth, to fairy-land. This is enough to show the wonderful versatility of the woman, if we had needed any proof of that after the display of her power in describing the Norfolk and then the Spanish people of the Pacific Coast. Mrs. Jackson had an eye for the picturesque in character and in scenery alike, hardly inferior to that of George Borrow. She differed from that great observer of human kind and its varieties, in being more subtle and feminine, and less broad in grasp. But we know of no late writer so well worthy to be compared with the author of "The Bible in Spain" and "Lavengro."

Dr. Andrew D. White, in his "History of the Doctrines of Comets" (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons) exhibits the prolonged struggle between theology and natural science with regard to the character and meaning of these visitors to our skies. There was a time when comets were firmly believed to be balls of fire flung from the hand of an angry God to give warning to the dwellers on earth of approaching judgment. Gradually this view has been superseded by the conclusion that they are heavenly bodies steadily obeying the great laws of the universe. Superstition has been eliminated by the study of nature; morality and true religion have been gainers,—not less than physical science.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

THE J. B. Lippincott Company announce their arrangement with the University of Pennsylvania to publish the "Report of the Commission appointed by the University of Pennsylvania to investigate Modern Spiritualism, in accordance with the request of the late Henry Seybert." The work is already in type, and we presume will appear immediately. It cannot fail to attract wide attention.

Messrs. Chas. Scribner's Sons, having become the publishers of Marion Harland's novel, "Judith; a Chronicle of Old Virginia," will issue it at once in a new edition, both in paper and cloth covers. They also announce for immediate issue a new edition of Mr. R. D. Sears's "Lawn Tennis as a Game of Skill," with this year's changes in the rules, and other timely information incorporated.

D. C. Heath & Co. have in press a "New High School Music Reader," by Chas. E. Whiting, of Boston. It is made up of a condensed elementary course, vocal exercises, solfeggios, three and four part songs (for mixed and female voices), sacred choruses, hymn tunes, etc., and will be ready in August.

Some of the leading London publishers have determined to celebrate the Jubilee in their own way. Messrs. Rivington & Co. are doubling their clerks' salaries for the month, and Mr. John Murray proposes giving his clerks a present of three months' wages. Another West-end publisher is distributing a bonus varying from £25 downward, to each of his employés. One of the big city houses is following in the same wake, and two of the leading Edinburgh firms have determined that their employés shall not have empty pockets on Jubilee day.

A series of "French Men of Letters" is preparing at Paris, under the title of "Les Grands Ecrivains Français." The first to appear will be "Victor Cousin," by Jules Simon; "Mme. de Sévigné," by Gaston Boissier; "Georges Sand," by M. Caro; "Turgot," by Léon Say; "Montesquieu," by M. Sorel; and "Voltaire," by Brunetière. These will be followed by "Villon," by Gaston Paris; "D'Aubigné," by Guillaume Guizot; "Racine," by Anatole France;

"Boileau," by M. Brunetière; "Pascal," by M. Havit; "Rousseau," by M. Cherbuliez; "Joseph de Maistre," by Vicomte Melchior de Vogué; "Lamartine," by M. de Pomairols; "Balzac," by Paul Bourget; "Musset," by Jules Lemaitre; "Sainte-Beuve," by M. Taine; and "Guizot," by M. G. Monod.

A new contribution to the literature of the Indian tribes is the "Cheyenne History and Dictionary," prepared by "Ben" Clarke, who has been for twenty years Government interpreter at the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency in Indian Territory. The manuscript has been placed in the hands of General Sheridan, and probably will be submitted to Professor Powell, of the Bureau of Ethnology, for examination.

The J. B. Lippincott Co. have in press "Vendetta," a novel by Marie Covelli; "Manual of North American Birds," by Robert Ridgway; "Botany for Academies and Colleges," by Annie Chambers Ketcham; and "Half Hours with American History," by Charles Morris. The house also announces new editions of E. Marlitt's "Old Mam'selle's Secret"; Wurtz's "Elements of Modern Chemistry"; Nystrom's "Pocket Book of Mechanics and Engineering"; Mark's "Treatise on the Steam Engine"; Phillips' "Elements of Metallurgy," and Pepper's "Cyclopedic Science."

Henry Stevens & Son, London, in the June number of their catalogue of books and pamphlets relating to America, close one alphabet of titles and commence another. Among the very scarce books are "The Memoirs of Lieut. Henry Timberlake," (London, 1765), which gives some account of the earliest settlement in Tennessee, and Roderick Mackenzie's "Strictures on Lieut. Col. Tarleton's History of the Campaign of 1780 and 1781." (London, 1787).

The Chart of the Heavens on which the international astronomers are at work will consist of some 2,000 sheets.—A work by Herr Fritz Hoenig on Oliver Cromwell, chiefly from a military point of view, is in course of issue at Berlin.—French admirers of Balzac, including Maupassant and Zola, have founded a club which is to hold monthly meetings.—The first illustrated translation of an American poem to appear in France since Manet's version of Poe's "Raven" is "La Dernière Feuille, poème par O. V. Holmes." It is illustrated by G. Wharton Edwards and F. Hopkinson Smith.

The Princess Olga has written an historical novel dealing with events in Russia. It will bear the title "Radna, or the Great Conspiracy."—Messrs. Blackwood are to publish soon Lady Bellair's volume of studies on household duties called "Gossip with Girls and Maidens—Betrothed and Free."—Sir Herbert Maxwell will contribute an introductory essay to a volume entitled "Studies in the Topography of Galloway," about to be published by Mr. David Douglass, Glasgow.

The work entitled "Sedan, the Downfall of the Second Empire," by Mr. George Hooper, announced some time since, will be issued shortly as a companion volume to his "Waterloo, the Downfall of the First Napoleon." The volume, which has been compiled from authentic sources, will contain a general map and plans of the principal actions.

A. C. McClurg & Co. have just ready an edition of the English work of John Reeves on "The Rothschilds, the Financial Rulers of Nations."—Sir Charles Elphinstone Adams has prepared a work of some magnitude giving a view of the political state of Scotland in the last century. Mr. Douglass is to be the publisher.—Rev. H. Marvin Vincent has completed the work on biblical criticism upon which he has been long engaged.

General Lew Wallace is meeting with much success in his readings from "Ben Hur" and his lecture on Turkish life.—Mr. Sidney Howard Gay has been in poor health for some months past at his home on Staten Island, and is still too weak to engage in any literary work.—Mr. Warner P. Sutton, Consul-General of the United States at Matamoros, has prepared a translation of the new Tariff Law of Mexico for publication by the State department at Washington.—Several American authors are writing short stories which will appear in French in *Les Lettres et les Arts*.

A new edition of the poetical works of Sir Walter Scott has been undertaken by Professor Minto. It will contain a critical essay on the characteristics of Scott as a poet.—A life of the late Bishop of Lincoln (Dr. Christopher Wordsworth), edited by Canon Overton and Elizabeth Wordsworth, is in press in London.—The Royal Academy of Belles Lettres at Stockholm is about to publish a collection of letters and papers of the celebrated Swedish Chancellor, Oxenstierna, who played so conspicuous a part in European affairs during the Thirty Years' War.

The Historical Society of Pennsylvania propose to issue a volume to commemorate the centennial anniversary of the adoption of the Federal Constitution. It will contain the debates in the Pennsylvania Convention that ratified the Constitution, a number of able essays that appeared at the time, and biographical sketches of

the Pennsylvanians who were members of the State and of the Federal Conventions. This valuable work will be edited by Prof. John Bach McMaster.

Mr. G. W. Harlan, who was formerly engaged in the publishing business in New York, has become manager of the commercial lithograph department of the art publishing house of L. Prang & Co., Boston.—Walt Whitman has been invited to spend the summer with friends in England, and by other friends has been asked to go with them to Canada. But he is too feeble to accept either offer.—The third volume of T. F. Rowbotham's "History of Music" will be published at once by Trübner & Co.

Mr. Augustine Birrell, author of "Obiter Dicta," is not abandoning politics, says the London correspondent of the *Liverpool Post*. He was advertised to speak at Inverness on June 2nd, and the correspondent adds that "one could not imagine a candidate more likely to do Mr. Finlay justice and the electors of Inverness will have the satisfaction of choosing between two of the most distinguished and cultured men of the day."

Messrs. Cupples & Hurd, Boston, have in preparation a life of Commodore Matthew C. Perry, from midshipman to his service in the treaty with Japan. It will be illustrated.—George Brumder, Milwaukee, will publish next month an "Amerikanisches Hühnerbuch," a practical guide to poultry raising, written by the German-American agriculturist, Hans Buschbauer.—The Fowler & Wells Co., Broadway, New York, have made another remove, going from 753, below Eighth street, to 775, above Ninth street. Here they continue the publication of periodicals and books devoted to their well known specialties.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

THE complete novel in *Lippincott's Magazine* for July is "At Anchor," by Miss Julia Magruder, whose "Across the Chasm" attracted no small attention. In the same issue will be a story by Miss Amélie Revés, (the author of "A Brother to Dragons.") This is entitled "The Farrier Lass o' Piping Pebworth." Piping Pebworth, it will be remembered, was the village in which the scene of her former story was laid, and some of the same characters are introduced in the present tale. This issue of the *Magazine* seems to be particularly a Southern one; there being poetry by Thomas Nelson Page, and Robert Burns Wilson, as well as a prize essay on "Social Life at the University of Virginia," contributed by John B. Minor, Jr., an undergraduate.

The Panama Canal is an undertaking about which various opinions are vigorously expressed, often on but slight basis of information. It is a satisfaction, therefore to learn that in the *Popular Science Monthly* for July, Mr. Stuart F. Weld will discuss, with fresh and reliable data, the commercial need of the canal, and the prospects of its completion. In the same number, Mr. Geo. J. Romanes will have an article on "Mental Differences of Men and Women," and ex-President Andrew D. White will publish the second of a series of articles, begun some time ago, under the title of "New Chapters in the Warfare of Science." The forthcoming article will treat of the progress of human enlightenment in the domain of meteorology.

The *China Decorator* is a new monthly published in New York, devoted exclusively to the popular art of decorating china with mineral colors, and the "firing" of the same. One number has appeared and the periodical promises well. Mrs. O. L. Braumüller is the editor.

An illustrated article on "Literary Life in Philadelphia," by Mr. Moses P. Handy, one of our busy city journalists, with sketches of leading celebrities, will be a feature of the *American Magazine* for July.

The current *Harvard University Bulletin* contains besides the regular list of additions, an instalment of a catalogue of the works on Dante, and one of a list of works on North American Fungi.

The American Institute of Civics has commenced the publication of a monthly as its official organ. The name "Civics" is not as attractive as it should be, but it is fully explained in the first article and may yet become as familiar as household words. The object of the Institute is beyond all praise—the cultivation of genuine, intelligent patriotism and the direction of the people to their duties as citizens. *Civics* is a seasonable publication and the field it undertakes to cultivate is sufficiently large to demand a special organ. Socialism, restriction of immigration, schools and school-books, the source and limitations of governmental power are some of the subjects treated. Gen. H. B. Carrington proves that "idleness is a crime."

The *Forum* for June is the meeting-place of writers of such diverse thought as Prof. Francis L. Patton, of Princeton Theolog-

ical Seminary and Mrs. Eliza Lynn Linton, the author of "Joshua Davidson, Communist." The former discusses the question "Is Andover Romanizing?" the latter moralizes "On Things Social," and by the way shows up the hideousness of the English custom of the Queen's Drawing-rooms. Those who enjoy Mr. Andrew Lang's light touch on many subjects will be pleased with his recount of "Books that have helped me." Commander H. C. Taylor in "The Control of the Pacific" treats with great ability a question that concerns both sides of our country, and Prof. R. H. Thurston closes this number with a readable and seasonable article on "The Form and Speed of Yachts."

Shakespeariana for June contains besides its usual interesting miscellany, noticeable articles on "The Likeness between Bobadil and Falstaff," by J. A. Sanders, and "Was Shakespeare a Sycophant?" by Addison B. Burk. Mr. Ignatius Donnelly writes to the editor, that he is now preparing, at the request of Mr. Allen Thorndyke Rice, an article on the "Cipher," giving some facts not yet published, and illustrated with facimiles of several pages of the first Folio, that is to say, of the reduced facsimile edition of Halliwell-Phillips. This paper will appear in the *North American Review*.

The *Publishers' Bulletin* is the title of a new monthly journal issued by Wm. J. Carlton, 88 Centre street, N. Y. It will devote itself principally to the discussion of matters interesting to newspaper men, printers, and trades allied to these.

ART NOTES.

THE portrait of General Grant, painted by commission from Mr. George W. Childs, and by him presented to West Point, recently on exhibition in this city, was sent to its final destination in time to be put in place on Decoration Day. It is well enough to speak in praise of a good gift, but this picture as a work of art has been overrated, and in justice to the artist it should be stated that it was painted from a photograph and shows the limitations thus imposed upon the painter. Mrs. Darragh is capable of making a meritorious study from life, and it is not quite fair to treat this work as an example of the best she can do. Doubtless she did the best she could with the material she had, and that is the most that should be said of this portrait.

An editorial in one of our daily papers of recent issue makes complaint of the neglect of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts by the citizens of Philadelphia who have the means to make the institution immensely more valuable to the city than it now is, and who would do it if they had also the disposition shown by our New York neighbors under similar conditions. Speaking of the gifts to the Metropolitan Art Museum of New York, our contemporary says:

"Within the last few weeks there have been presented to it Rosa Bonheur's 'Horse Fair,' Meissonier's 'Friedland, 1807,' Detaille's great battle piece, 'The Defense of Champaign,' Piloty's famous painting, 'Thusnelda at the Triumphal Entry of Germanicus into Rome,' and, besides these works, others of only less dignity have been presented by Mr. Seney, Mr. Schaus, the picture dealer, and in addition the entire collection of the late Miss Wolfe, said to be, though small, the finest private collection of pictures in America, every one of them being by a distinguished artist."

And thus our contemporary turns in depression of spirit to the Pennsylvania Academy, and laments that "owing to the neglect of our citizens of large wealth it is in a truly moribund condition."

It is true that "citizens of large wealth" do not seem to know or to care much about the Academy, but its affairs are not quite so discouraging as above indicated. The late Joseph E. Temple gave the Academy command of a large amount of money which can be made to aid very materially in keeping the Academy in the line of progressive movement. The endowment fund recently contributed, mostly by the tried friends of the institution who have borne its burdens so long, will sustain the schools, the annual exhibitions, and other undertakings without much if any additional support. This gives an excellent foundation to build on and it may be fairly said that the Academy is in a condition to make the best and most effective use of any further contributions that may be made either to its funds or its galleries.

As to gifts of pictures and other works of art, it must be confessed the comparison above made is only too just, severe as it undoubtedly is. It is many a long day since the Academy has received any important addition to its treasures other than the pictures purchased for the Temple collection.

One gift the Academy has recently received from a citizen of Philadelphia which is so well worthy of mention that it seems almost a pity to speak of it in a manner to set it off against the great donations made to the Metropolitan Museum. It is doubtful if the public will take more than a passing interest in the new contribution, but to the schools and to art students generally they will

prove very valuable. The Arundel Society of London has been publishing from time to time since 1840 reproductions from the works of the old masters. These are made by chromo-lithographic processes from the acknowledged master-pieces of the great artists, and, having the sanction of the Arundel Society, may be presumed to give as fair representations of the originals as can be obtained by color-printing. A complete set of these reproductions, to the number of 169, has been presented to the Academy and is now on exhibition.

The Metropolitan Museum is not the only one in the country that has been handsomely remembered this season. The Boston Museum of Fine Arts has received so many pictures and plastic works during the past four months that additional accommodations are to be constructed this summer for their reception. The building is to be enlarged by two wings each 60 by 64 feet, extending rearward, and these are to be connected by a third section corresponding with the present front. This last structure may not be built immediately, as the funds for the work are not in hand, but the museum authorities are going on with the two wings, forthwith, confident that the means for the entire work will be supplied by generous supporters as needed.

Among the pictures recently acquired by the Museum, mention is made of George Fuller's "Arethusa," and Millet's "Samson and Delilah." There seems to be an intelligent purpose entertained by the managers of the Museum to secure at least one good example of each New England artist whose works are worthy of a place in its galleries.

The *Magazine of Art*, (London: Cassell & Co.), for June has for its frontispiece the photogravure of a painting by Frank Dicksee, A. R. A., "The Symbol." The original is a very striking picture: a company of revellers, in some Italian town, pass by an old man, seated at the wayside, who has a box of relics, and from among them holds up a crucifix so that it catches the eye of the leading gallant, a youth of fine face. The thought is good, and the details of the picture are all finely worked out. The legend to the picture is from the Scriptures: Lamentations, 1: 12: "Is it nothing to you, all ye that pass by?" In 1881, Mr. Dicksee, at the age of 27, was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy, being then, as he still is, the youngest member.

SCIENCE NOTES.

THE Gold Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society goes this year to Mr. George William Hill, of the *Nautical Almanac* office at Washington, for his researches upon the Lunar Theory, on account not only of the astronomical, but also of the distinctive and elegant analytical methods employed. Among the numerous and important investigations of Mr. Hill are those on the motions of Jupiter and Saturn, upon which he has already been engaged for nine years, and which will probably require three or four years more for their completion. These investigations will, it is said, displace those of Leverrier, which now, in the case of Saturn, fail to represent adequately the observations, and, to use the words of Mr. Glaisher, the President of the Society, will constitute "the largest and most complete investigation of the kind that has yet been performed on the American Continent." This is the second successive year in which an American astronomer has shared the honor of receiving this medal. Last year it was awarded conjointly to Prof. Edward C. Pickering, Director of the Harvard College Observatory, and the Rev. Charles Pritchard, D. D., Savilian Professor of Astronomy in the University of Oxford, for their "Photometric Researches." Unaware of Prof. Pickering's comprehensive plan, Mr. Pritchard had also taken up the subject on a large and successful scale, and hence the joint medal, upon the award of which the President took occasion to designate Prof. Pickering's photometry as a "magnificent contribution to stellar astronomy, with which his name will in future be honorably associated."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* gives the following comparison of American petroleum with that from the Russian oil fields: "United States crude petroleum oil is to Russian crude as cream to skim milk. United States crude yields about 75 per cent. of the finest illuminating oil the world produces. Russian crude yields only about 29 per cent. of an inferior illuminating oil. United States crude yields about 12 per cent. naphtha or spirit of such a valuable character that it readily sells for 20 per cent. per gallon more than the oil. Russian naphtha is unmarketable, and it is mostly burned to get rid of it. United States lubricating oils, another product of crude, are now so low in price that Russian lubricating oils are practically debarred from competition in many of the European markets. United States crude yields a considerable percentage of scale, used for candle making, and this is a product of great value; weight for weight it is worth four times more than refined petroleum oil. The Baku crude yields no scale. Thus the United States, in the surpassing richness of its crude, has an enormous and unapproachable advantage over Russia."

In the current number of *Science* Mr. Alexander McAdie writes of some experiments recently made by him on the top of the Washington Monument during a thunder-storm. He had a rain-collector, insulated, and a Mascart electrometer. As the thunder-clouds approached the electrometer needle began to move steadily in one direction until it reached a point indicating a high potential, when a flash of lightning would occur, and the needle at once return to zero. When the air was thus highly charged sparks could be drawn from the rain-water collector by holding the finger near it, but when the finger was presented immediately after a flash no passage of electricity from the collector took place. A curious effect was also presented by the action of the stream of water which flowed from the nozzle of the collector. When the air was free from electricity this flowed in a steady stream, breaking into drops at the distance of about four inches from the nozzle, but as the electrification increased the stream twisted and split into sprays more and more until a flash of lightning occurred, when it would instantly begin to flow smoothly again, gradually becoming charged again, and repeating the performance after each flash of lightning.

The trustees of the Elizabeth Thompson Scientific Fund again call the attention of the public to their work, and invite applications for assistance to scientific work of such character as comes within the intention of the founder to help. No particular branch of scientific research is specified, but the funds are intended to be applied where no provision has before been made, and generally in such a way as to help "the advancement and prosecution of scientific research in its broadest sense." Applications for grants of money should be forwarded to the Secretary of the Board of Trustees, Dr. C. S. Minot, Harvard Medical School, Boston, and should describe fully the uses to which the money is to be put. The trustees announce that the following grants have been made: \$200 to the New England Meteorological Society for the investigation of cyclonic movements in New England; \$150 to Samuel Rideal, Esq., of University College, London, Eng., for investigations on the absorption of heat by odorous gases; \$75 to H. M. Howe, Esq., of Boston, Mass., for the investigation of fusible slags of copper and lead smelting; \$500 to Prof. J. Rosenthal, of Erlangen, Germany, for investigations on animal heat in health and disease; \$50 to Joseph Jastrow, Esq., of the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., for investigations on the laws of psychophysics. Some unexpended income is still in the hands of the trustees, and will be devoted to the purposes of the trust on the application of responsible persons.

The Municipal Laboratory of Paris has been engaged in examining the fraudulent manipulation of coffees; the fraud consisting in the manipulation of the green berries, and the moistening of the dried. During drying by heat, coffees lose from seventeen to nineteen per cent. of their weight, according to their kind and age. To compensate this loss the dealers often endeavor to replace the water, but this is only practicable by the condensation of steam in the mass. Twenty per cent. of water may thus be added without the coffee appearing moist, but instead of being hard and crisp between the teeth the berries are tough and elastic. Coffee which has been roasted and then moistened loses part of its water on exposure to the air, and to prevent the loss, the grains are often coated with glycerine, palm oil, or even vaseline. The densities of such coffees are higher than those of normal roasted specimens. The quantity of water that has been added to a coffee may be found very exactly by heating to 110° for six hours. Under such circumstances, dried coffees lose only one or two per cent., but such as have been moistened lose in addition the water that has been added.

A very novel and ingenious process for the casting of ornamental patterns in iron, and other purposes, was described by Mr. A. E. Outerbridge, Jr., at a recent meeting of the Franklin Institute, and illustrated by some fine specimens of castings made by the new method. This consisted, in brief, in carbonizing any textile fabric until it could stand intense heat, and then putting it in a mould and pouring melted iron on top of it, when the iron received a beautifully clear and perfect impression of its pattern. The method of preparing the fabric was as follows: it was placed in an iron box between two layers of pulverized charcoal, and the box then gradually raised to a white heat, and kept so for two hours. When taken out the fabric resisted any degree of heat that could be applied, while still retaining all its original delicacy of texture. Delicate lace and fine summer dress goods were used successfully in this process, the iron casting showing every detail as clearly as an electrotpe. The impressions thus taken may be used as dies for stamping leather or other goods, and numerous other practical processes have been suggested as the outcome of this discovery.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- OBITER DICTA. Second Series. By Augustine Birrell. Pp. 291. \$1.00. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.
- THE APPEAL TO LIFE. By Theodore T. Munger. Pp. 339. \$1.50. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
- BEHIND THE BLUE RIDGE. A Homely Narrative. By Frances Courtenay Baylor. Pp. 313. \$—, Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.
- PRACTICAL LESSONS IN NURSING. OUTLINES FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF DIET. By Edward Tunis Bruen. Pp. 138. \$1.00. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.
- ONE OF THE DUANES. A Novel. By Alice King Hamilton. Paper. Pp. 317. \$0.25. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.
- THE PHILLIPS EXETER LECTURES. Lectures delivered before the Students of Phillips Exeter Academy, 1885-1886. Pp. 208. \$1.50. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
- AROUND THE WORLD ON A BICYCLE. Volume I. From San Francisco to Teheran. By Thomas Stevens. Pp. 547. \$4.00. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

SUMMER PLANS OF LITERARY PEOPLE.

[From the Critic.]

MR. BRONSON ALCOTT will pass the summer at Melrose, Mass., in revising his diaries concerning lectures and conversations at the West and in New England.

Rev. Robert Collyer is going to Alameda, California, toward the end of June. He hopes to have his volume of "Lectures to Young Men, with asides to Young Women" in the printers' hands before he starts.

Dr. Weir Mitchell will spend most of the season at Newport. A part of it, however, will be devoted to decoying unwary salmon in Canadian streams. Early in the summer he will bring out, through the Lippincott's, a large volume of fairy-tales, and a small one of verse.

Dr. Edward Everett Hale will spend every moment which he can spare at his summer home at Matunack, near Point Judith. He will be at work on the second volume of "Franklin in France."

Mr. Moncure D. Conway will pass the earlier part of the season on the Lower Rappahannock, with a view to the completion of his history of that part of Virginia now current in *The Magazine of American History*. Later on, he and his family will occupy a cottage at Wiano, near Osterville, Cape Cod, where he trusts to give the finishing touches to a Life of Edmund Randolph, on which he has been long engaged.

Prof. Moses Coit Tyler, of Cornell, will remain at home until he has finished reading the proofs of his "Patrick Henry," in the American Statesmen Series, now in the printer's hands. After that he will plunge into the breakers somewhere on the Atlantic coast.

Mr. George H. Boker will spend the early summer at Long Branch, and go thence to Bryn Mawr. The only work he has on hand is a book of sonnets, some three hundred in number, all treating of love in its various phases.

Mr. Henry Charles Lea, of Philadelphia, will occupy his cottage at Cape May, N. J., reading the proof-sheets of his History of the Inquisition of the Middle Ages, which the Harpers have in press.

Mr. John Boyle O'Reilly is going with his family to his cottage at Hull. There he will write a poem for the Fourth of July celebration at Mr. Henry C. Bowen's place at Woodstock, Conn. Afterwards, he will prepare for the press a little book to be called "The Country with a Roof"—a kind of dramatic allegory. He hopes to "canoe" two rivers before the summer ends—probably the Housatonic and the Penobscot.

Prof. John Fiske is lecturing in Oregon this month. He is expected to pass the summer as usual at Petersham, Mass. We understand that his valuable History of the United States, to which he has devoted years of labor, will be published serially, in part at least, in *The Atlantic*, before appearing in book form.

Mr. Benson J. Lossing will remain at home on Chestnut Ridge, Dutchess county, N. Y. He will spend the dog-days in reading and correcting the proofs of his "Empire State: A Compendious History of the Commonwealth of New York," which Funk & Wagnalls will publish in the fall.

Hon. S. S. Cox will spend most of the time at Pleasant Lake, Sullivan county, New York, where he hopes to catch pickerel, correct proofs, and recruit his health. He is preparing two books for publication. One will be entitled the "Pleasures of Prinkipo," the other, the "Adventures of a Diplomat in Turkey." The latter will be published by subscription by Hubbard Bros., Philadelphia.

Prof. Charles F. Richardson, of Dartmouth, usually exchanges the hills of Hanover, N. H., for the seashore, during July and August, and the rocks of Cape Elizabeth, Maine, will probably welcome him again this year. He is working hard on the second volume of his History of American Literature.

Mr. W. J. Rolfe sails for Europe on the 21st of July. He expects to remain abroad—mostly on the Continent—till Sept. 27. He is at work on "The Minor Poems of Milton."

Rev. William Elliot Griffis, after the completion of his Life of Commodore Matthew C. Perry, will rest from his serious labors of the pen, spending July in Philadelphia and Washington and at the seashore, and August (after a pedestrian tour in the White Mountains) in "Pilgrim Land"—Eastern Massachusetts, with the sea in sight.

Mr. O. B. Frothingham will not go to Beverly Farms as usual, but will visit several places—Lenox, Manchester-by-the-Sea, perhaps the hill country in the autumn. He is editing the papers of the late David Atwood Wasson, *littérateur* and Independent preacher.

DRIFT.

THE "Isolation of Canada" is discussed by the *Montreal Post*. It says, *inter alia*: "In pursuing the path of our own destiny, we have been compelled to place restrictions on British commerce. And since it has ever been the policy of England to force open the gates of trade with foreign lands, even with cannon and bayonets, our action has led to our abandonment by England, who has practically left us to our own devices in dealing with our powerful neighbor. With natural jealousy, however, she withholds from us the recognition of our right to make our own treaties. Thus, a declaration of Canadian independence is fast becoming a necessity, which cannot be delayed or avoided. The extent of our territory, its situation on the globe, our illimitable resources, the character of our people, all forbid that Canada should long remain a mere appendage to a trans-atlantic crown, or become a mere side show to the great American circus."

Anent the Jubilee of the Queen, the *Hartford Courant* says: "The jubilee procession to the Abbey will no doubt be an immense show, for, as Sir Wilfrid Lawson is quoted as saying, there is nothing the English so much enjoy as staring at a Prince; and the *Gazette* declares that the popular desire to see royalty lies at the bottom of the demand for the money (£17,000) asked to decorate the Abbey and the objection to granting it. The money is wanted by a privileged few in order that they may see the queen at her prayers, and it is objected to because the great majority of those who pay it are shut out of the Abbey. The whole tone of the comments is startlingly Democratic, and one cannot escape the impression that this jubilee is a sort of swan song of royalty, the thankfulness expressed being for fifty years of life without much hopefulness in it of fifty years more peace for the crown. It is a plan of escape rather than a jubilee."

Some of the most remarkable of recent inventions are now rapidly introduced into the depths of Africa. The plant is preparing for a long distance telephone line along the Congo. The natives are noted for garrulity, and ought to become good patrons of an invention that so greatly enlarges the opportunities for gossip. Bishop Taylor's steamboat has by this time nearly reached the Congo, and with it the electric light will make its advent on the river, turning night into day wherever it goes. Stanley carries a Maxim repeating gun to encourage a respectful and inoffensive demeanor on the part of any ill-tempered people he may meet. De Brazza has high hopes that his portable bridges will enable him to rise superior to treacherous fords or clumsy ferries. All these things will painfully befuddle the native medicine-men, who make amusing attempts to explain to their people with what special magic each new wonder the white man introduces is endowed.—*Electrical Review*.

Dr. Oscar Lenz, the eminent scientist, has lately returned to Europe, after traveling on foot across the African Continent, through regions literally reeking with marsh fevers, agues, and small-pox. During the entire journey he enjoyed perfect and robust health, and not on a single occasion felt the need of medicine, remedial or preventive. This immunity he attributes almost entirely to his correct diet and habits. Raw fruit he eschewed. All water used was first boiled. Not a drop of alcoholic liquor passed his lips. Rice, chicken, and tea formed his staple fare. He avoided bathing in cold water, exposed himself as little as possible to the dews and mists of nights, and dressed entirely in flannel.

The mortality in the list of Presidents and vice-presidents of the United States is quite remarkable. Mr. Hayes is the only living ex-President and now that Mr. Wheeler is dead the venerable Hannibal Hamlin is the only person living who has been elected vice-president. Since he left the office, March 4, 1865, the place has been filled by election by Andrew Johnson, Schuyler Colfax, Henry Wilson, W. A. Wheeler, Chester A. Arthur and Thomas A. Hendricks, all of whom are dead. Of the presidents pro tem of the Senate who have officiated as vice-president since March 4, 1865, the following are dead: Lafayette S. Foster, Benjamin F. Wade, and David Davis.

In Boston the Bear is gradually routing the Lion. Fugitive Nihilists, Russian novels, and the Russian language are attracting a great deal of attention at the Hub. Having fully exhausted the intellectual resources of Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Sanscrit, French, German, Spanish, and Italian, the Athens of America is pushing forward among the literary and linguistic attractions of the Muscovite tongue. To be a thorough success, however, Russomania must turn its attention as much to dress as to letters. When Russomania begins to influence trousers, hats, canes, and mode of walking, it may make a good fight against Anglomaniac.—*N. Y. World*.

Three vessels-of-war have just been added to the English navy; the steel armor-plated turret-ship *Sanspareil*, the torpedo cruiser *Raccoon*, and the composite sloop *Buzzard*. The *Sanspareil* is the biggest iron-clad ever launched in England. She is to carry two 110 ton guns, besides a powerful subsidiary armament, and will be capable of a speed of seventeen knots. The estimated cost of the vessel is £325,000, but by the time she is finally put into commission the dockyard authorities will almost certainly, with all their multitudinous alterations and improvements, have brought her cost up to a full million sterling.

ALTHOUGH MANY ARE PREDISPOSED TO LUNG TROUBLES from birth, yet even such may escape consumption, or other pulmonary or bronchial disease, if due care and watchfulness be observed, and all exciting causes are promptly treated as they arise. It is in these cases Dr. Jayne's Expectorant exercises its most beneficial effects, and has produced the largest proportion of its cures. Besides promptly removing coughs and colds, which, when left to themselves are the immediate cause of tuberculous development, this standard remedy allays any inflammation which may exist, and by promoting easy expectoration, cleanses the lungs of the substances which clog them up, and which rapidly destroy when suffered to remain.

THE AMERICAN.

ESTABLISHED OCTOBER 1880. VOLUME XIV. BEGUN APRIL 23, 1887.

THE AMERICAN aims at an honorable standard in literary excellence, an independent and fearless course a catholic and fair-minded relation to controverted questions, and the study of the hopeful side of human affairs.

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* * * The *Chicago Evening Journal*, (April 30, 1887), says:

THE AMERICAN, a weekly periodical published at Philadelphia by a company of which Mr. Wharton Barker is President, is one of the really valuable publications of this country. Mr. Robert Ellis Thompson is its chief editor. It is indeed, what it claims to be, a "journal of literature, science, the arts and public affairs."

SOME RECENT EXPRESSIONS.

From Iowa:

Enclosed find I am inquiring with myself what papers I can spare my poor eyes the pain, (or pleasure?) of reading, and cannot put THE AMERICAN on the list. Its "Review of the Week" is the best that I see.

M. K. C.

From New York (State):

I deem THE AMERICAN one of the best, if not the best, of the secular papers that come to me. Certainly there is not one that I read with more satisfaction and profit. I am happy to show it to my friends, and commend it.

J. B. W.

From North Carolina:

I have received THE AMERICAN during the last year, and have read each issue as soon after it was in hand as my engagements would allow. . . . I have found it interesting and instructive in every issue.

R. T. B.

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INDEX AND TITLE-PAGE OF THE AMERICAN,

For Volumes XI. and XII.—October, 1885,
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* * * Copies of these Title-pages and Indexes remain on hand, and can be had upon notice to the Publisher of THE AMERICAN.

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